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Checklist of the Vascular Flora of St. Catherines Island, Georgia

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ABSTRACT

From 1983 to 1986, a survey was made of vascular plants on St. Catherines Island (2916 ha) in Liberty County along the Georgia coast. A total of 373 species was collected and identified. The floristic diversity of St. Catherines Island is low compared with that of several similar barrier islands. This may be due in part to the extensive

cultivation of Sea Island cotton by the European settlers and the 20th century use of the island for cattle production. When these factors are combined with the presence of feral pigs and overpopulation of deer, the low diversity is understandable.

INTRODUCTION

A reasonably complete and documented list of the vascular plants of St. Catherines Island was needed to support various scientific programs of the St. Catherines Island Foundation and other activities. Therefore, we conducted a floristic survey from 1983 to the end of 1986, collecting at various times throughout several growing seasons. At the time of each visit, we examined selected habitats for vascular plant species in addition to collecting the general flora.

NATURAL HISTORY

The natural history of St. Catherines Island has been discussed by Thomas et al. (1978) and is not repeated in detail here. Physiographically and culturally, St. Catherines is typical of barrier islands of Georgia. Developed along a low-energy coastline, St. Catherines is composed of distinct Pleistocene and Holocene coastal deposits dating back 40,000 years and 5000 years before the present time,

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TABLE 1
Sequence of Events Impacting St. Catherines Island

2200 B.C.–1150 A.D.	American Indian preagriculture
1150–1550 A.D.	Mixture of agriculture & hunting-gathering
1550–1686	Spanish Mission Period
1700s	British influence
1770–1830	Timber & farming
1800–1860	Sea Island cotton
1864–1867	Tunis Campbell & Freedmen
1870–1929	Sea Island cotton
1929	Purchased by New York investors
1937	Regained by Savannah family
1940	Timber sales
1942–1945	Army troops
1943	Purchased by Noble family
1945–1975	Cattle ranching
1975–	St. Catherines Foundation

respectively. As is usual for barrier islands, extensive salt marshes occur between the island and the mainland. Remarkably, an ocean-side salt marsh has formed at the center of the island.

American Indians arrived by ca. 2200 B.C. and evidence of a mixed agriculture-hunting/gathering culture extends to 1150 A.D. European settlement occurred about 500 years ago, and disturbed the island flora with lumbering, extensive agriculture, grazing, feral animals, and the elimination of natural predators—activities that greatly influenced the present-day flora. The important events are summarized in table 1 and discussed in detail in Thomas et al. (1978). The use of the island

for the production of long-staple Sea Island cotton (1800–1860) and more recently (1945–1975) for cattle production were devastating to the native flora. According to Mr. Royce Hayes (personal commun.), ca. 600 cattle were on the island in 1975 (now mostly removed). About 1300 swine were trapped and sold, reducing the number to ca. 150 in 1976, at which time removal by shooting began. Since 1976, around 1000 swine have been shot and killed, and the remaining population is estimated to be about 300 to 400 swine. At the time this study began, the deer population was exceedingly large as evidenced by the distinct browse line which was as high as the deer could reach. The grazing herbivores (deer and cattle) had simply been eating almost every available digestible plant. This impression was strengthened when vascular species richness on St. Catherines was compared with data from several other southeastern United States barrier islands (see table 2 and fig. 1). In addition to the grazing problem, swine dig up plants with their snouts (rooting), which results in a detrimental effect.

FLORA

Sites from the north end of the island to the south end, including recently disturbed areas around the headquarters and the animal enclosures, were sampled (fig. 2). Some of the sites chosen for intensive collecting are described below. North Pasture, a grass savanna with scattered, mature longleaf pines and occasional wet depressions, has exotic grasses in addition to the native flora. Also on the northern part of the island are Indian shell

TABLE 2
Area and Number of Species on Selected Islands

	StCA, Ga.	SAPE, Ga.	SHIP, Miss.	WALL, Va.	ASSA, Va./Md.	SEAI, Ga.
Pteridophytes	6	11	3	9	10	16
Gymnosperms	6	6	2	3	5	9
Monocots	157	201	98	134	173	275
Dicots	204	386	209	234	374	512
Total	373	604	312	380	562	812
Area (hectares)	2916	4414	400	ca. 2000	8812	ca. 30, 901

StCA—St. Catherines Island; SAPE—Sapelo Island (Duncan, 1982); SHIP—Ship Island (Miller and Jones, 1967); WALL—Wallop Island (Klotz, 1986); ASSA—Assateague Island (Hill, 1986); and SEAI—Sea Islands (Sharpe, ms).

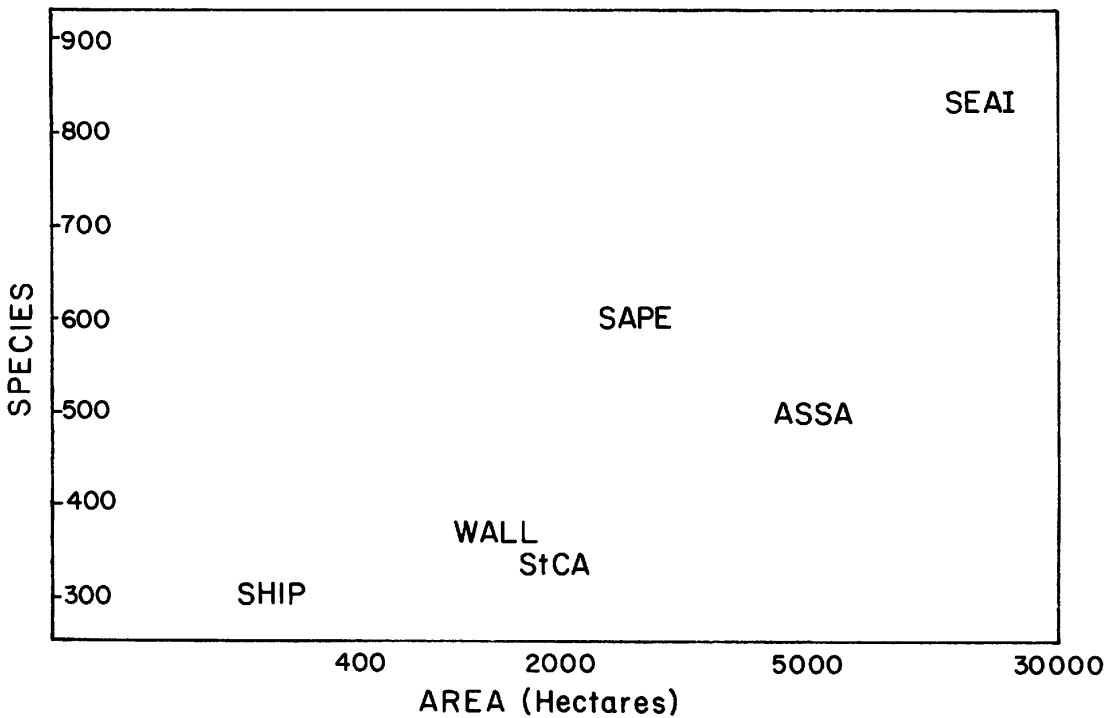


Fig. 1. Comparison of Assateague Island, Va./Md. (ASSA), St. Catherines Island, Ga. (StCA), Sapelo Island, Ga. (SAPE), Sea Islands of Georgia (SEAI), Ship Island, Miss. (SHIP), and Wallop Island, Va. (WALL) by number of vascular plant species and by area of the sites.

middens where oyster shells have decomposed into soil which supports an interesting vegetation. North Beach, an eroding beach with low dunes and a narrow foredune area, is backed by species-rich freshwater sloughs. Seaside Marsh is a saltwater marsh on the ocean side of the island, an unusual occurrence since most barrier islands have salt marshes on the mainland sides. This tidal salt marsh is dominated by cordgrass and black rush and contains salt pans with specialized vegetation. Two small hammocks in Seaside Marsh were also sampled. Facing Seaside Marsh are Pleistocene bluffs. On the Pleistocene backbone of the island are dry oak-hickory ridges, with intervening areas of successional pine stands and successional hardwood-palmetto communities.

Several ponds (including Gator Pond, Greenseed Pond, Wammasssee Pond, Flag Pond, and Beach Pond) and the freshwater sloughs which surround Yankee Bridge Road were sampled for aquatics. At the tabby ruins of South End, an open pasture, high salt marsh, and hardwood-palmetto woods abut

to provide an excellent site for collecting. The largest stand of cabbage palmettos for a Georgia barrier island is in the southern part of the island. The maritime live oak forest near Beach Pond is dissected by the high salt-marsh and freshwater sloughs and provides other habitats which were sampled.

The paucity of vascular flora becomes striking (fig. 1) when St. Catherines (2916 ha and 373 species of vascular plants) is compared with Ship Island, Mississippi (400 ha and 312 species). This may be an unsuitable comparison since Ship Island does not have the history of cotton production that the Sea Islands of Georgia have. Sapelo Island, Georgia, is one-third larger than St. Catherines and has ca. 200 more species of plants. Although much of Sapelo Island was under cultivation for Sea Island cotton, it did not have intensive cattle ranching or a large population of feral swine. In addition, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources allows trapping and hunting of deer on Sapelo for population control.

A complete set of collected herbarium

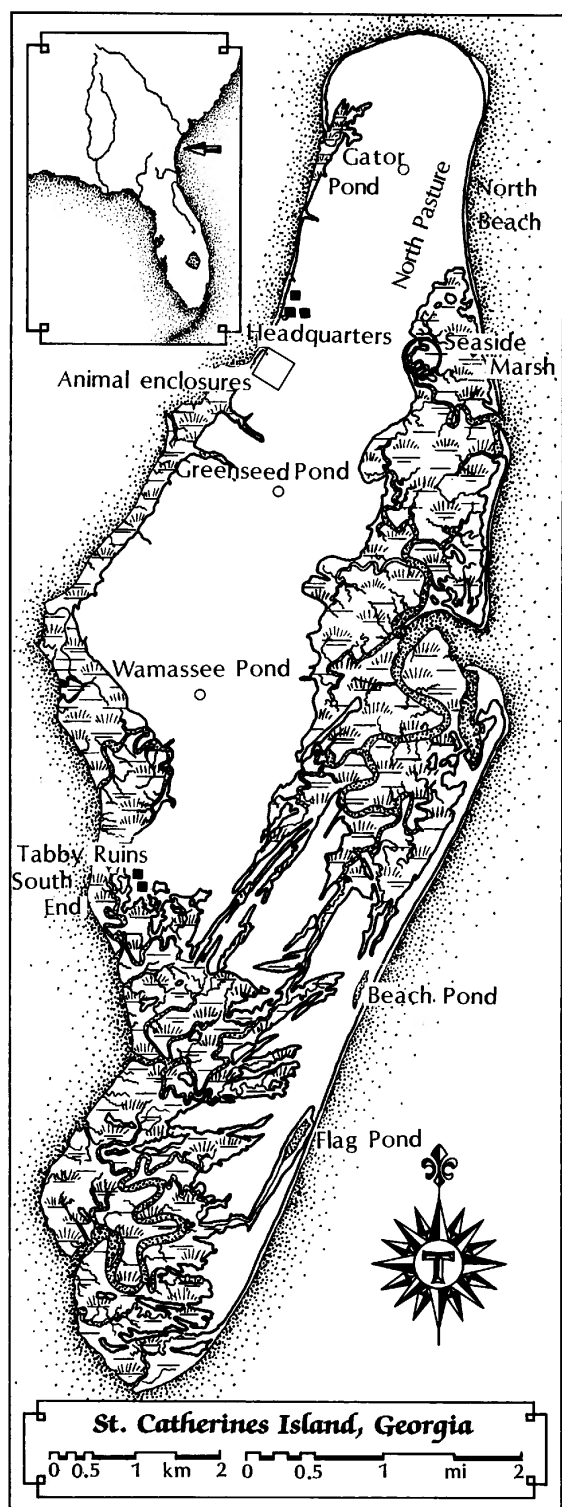


Fig. 2. Map of St. Catherines Island showing major collecting sites.

specimens has been deposited in the St. Catherines Island Foundation herbarium on the island and is available to facilitate on-site identification. Another set has been deposited in the University of Georgia Herbarium (GA). Replicate specimens have been distributed to other herbaria as part of the GA exchange program. In the Plant List, the nomenclature and taxonomy follow primarily that of Radford et al. (1968), Godfrey and Wooten (1979, 1981), USDA list (1982), and Coile and Jones (1985). Since Radford et al. provided the most complete manual for the area, names in their manual will be given in brackets if they differ from those in this plant list. A few omissions are bound to occur in any catalog of the flora of a particular area. It is likely that additional species may naturally colonize the island or become established because of the transport of materials such as seeds or hay. Also, deletions may occur for various reasons. We hope the checklist will be useful to persons utilizing the facilities of the Foundation and will serve as a stimulus for future botanical research.

VEGETATION: COLONIAL PERIOD AND PRESENT DAY³

At the time of European settlement, the island probably consisted of (1) coastal strand vegetation facing the Atlantic Ocean, (2) successional dune vegetation on Holocene sediments, (3) tidal salt marsh on recently submerged sediments, (4) maritime forest dominated by live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) on Pleistocene formations, (5) small stands of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) and slash pine (*P. elliottii*) about old clearings by American Indians and natural openings, (6) pond pine forests (*P. serotina*) on poorly drained Pleistocene substrates, (7) interdunal freshwater marshes on Holocene formations, and (8) hickory (*Carya glabra*)-dominated communities on sandy ridges of the Pleistocene part of the island. Remnants of these vegetation types can still be found along with several successional communities and plant communities resulting from cultural prac-

³ Authorities for plant names are listed at the end of the paper.

tices (Odum, 1971). They are similar to those reported by Bratton (1985).

Currently, the major plant communities may be described as follows: (1) coastal strand vegetation which is lacking in some characteristic species such as railroad vine [*Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br. in Turkey] and has sparse numbers of species such as sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*); (2) tidal salt marsh dominated by cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*); (3) maritime forest with live oak and numerous other woody plants such as American holly (*Ilex opaca*), cabbage palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), grapes (*Vitis* spp.), redbay (*Persea borbonia*), etc.; (4) successional dune vegetation with waxmyrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), cabbage palmetto, longleaf pine, slash pine, green brier (*Smilax* spp.), grapes, yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*, sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*), redbay, etc.; (5) freshwater marshes with cattails (*Typha*), rice rush (*Juncus effusus*), waterlily (*Nymphaea odorata*), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.); (6) pastures with broomsedge (*Andropogon* spp.) and exotic introduced grasses such as Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum* var. *saurae*), and carpet grass (*Axonopus affinis*); (7) old fields replaced by longleaf and slash pine, occasional live oaks, and a wax myrtle-palmetto understory; (8) Pleistocene sand ridges of slight elevation dominated by hickories and scattered oaks; (9)

poorly drained forests dominated by slash and pond pines; and (10) second-growth forest dominated by mixed live oak, pine, and hickory occupying a Spanish-American Indian field (to the north of the mission site).

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ST. CATHERINES ISLAND CURRENT PLANT LIST

PTERIDOPHYTES

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium platyneuron (L.) Oakes "Ebony spleenwort"

Azollaceae

Azolla caroliniana Willd. "Mosquito fern"

Blechnaceae

Woodwardia areolata (L.) T. Moore "Netted chain-fern"

Osmundaceae

Osmunda cinnamomea L. "Cinnamon fern"

Polypodiaceae

Polypodium polypodioides (L.) Watt "Resurrection fern"

Pteridaceae

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn "Bracken fern"

GYMNOSPERMS

Cupressaceae

Juniperus virginiana L. "Red cedar"

Pinaceae

- Pinus elliottii* Engelm. "Slash pine"
Pinus glabra Walter "Spruce pine"
Pinus palustris Miller "Longleaf pine"
Pinus serotina Michaux "Pond pine"
Pinus taeda L. "Loblolly pine"

ANGIOSPERMS

MONOCOTS/LILIOPSIDA

Agavaceae

- Yucca aloifolia* L. "Spanish bayonet"

Alismataceae

- Sagittaria stagnorum* Small "Arrowhead"
Sagittaria subulata (L.) Buch. "Arrowhead"

Araceae

- Arisaema dracontium* (L.) Schott "Green dragon"

Bromeliaceae

- Tillandsia usneoides* (L.) L. "Spanish moss"

Commelinaceae

- Commelina communis* L. "Dayflower"
Commelina erecta L. "Dayflower"

Cyperaceae

- Bulbostylis ciliatifolia* (Elliott) Fern. var. *coarctata* (Elliott) Kral "Bulbostylis"
Bulbostylis stenophylla (Elliott) Clarke "Bulbostylis"
Carex alata Torrey "Sedge"
Carex albolutescens Schwein. "Sedge"
Carex atlantica Bailey ssp. *capillacea* (Bailey) Reznicek "Sedge"
Carex dasycarpa Muhlenb. "Sedge"
Carex glaucescens Elliott "Sedge"
Carex muhlenbergii Schk. "Sedge"
Cladium jamaicense Crantz "Sawgrass"
Cyperus distinctus Steudel "Sweetrush"
Cyperus esculentus L. "Yellow nut-grass"
Cyperus filicinus Vahl "Sweetrush"
Cyperus globulosus Aubl. "Sweetrush"
Cyperus haspan L. "Sweetrush"
Cyperus hermaphroditus (Jacq.) Britton "Sweetrush"
Cyperus odoratus L. "Sweetrush"
Cyperus plukenetii Fern. "Sweetrush"
Cyperus polystachyos Rottb. "Sweetrush"
Cyperus retrorsus Chapman "Sweetrush"
Cyperus tenuifolius (Steudel) Dandy in Exel. "Sweetrush"
Cyperus tetragonus Elliott "Sweetrush"
Dichromena latifolia Baldwin "Giant whitetop sedge"
Eleocharis baldwinii (Torrey) Chapman "Spikerush"
Eleocharis flavescens (Poiret) Urban "Spikerush"
Eleocharis montevidensis Kunth "Spikerush"
Eleocharis parvula (Roemer & Schultes) Link "Spikerush"
Eleocharis quadrangulata (Michaux) Roemer & Schultes "Spikerush"
Fimbristylis autumnalis (L.) Roemer & Schultes "Fimbristylis"
Fimbristylis caroliniana (Lam.) Fern. "Fimbristylis"
Fimbristylis castanea (Michaux) Vahl "Fimbristylis"
Fimbristylis vahlii (Lam.) Link "Fimbristylis"
Fuirena squarrosa Michaux "Umbrella grass"
Lipocarpa maculata (Michaux) Torrey "Lipocarpa"
Rhynchospora baldwinii A. Gray "Rhynchospora"
Rhynchospora caduca Elliott "Rhynchospora"
Rhynchospora fascicularis (Michaux) Vahl "Rhynchospora"

Scirpus americanus Pers. "Three-square bulrush"

Scirpus validus Vahl "Great bulrush"

Scleria reticularis Michaux "Nutrush"

Scleria triglomerata Michaux "Tall nutrush"

Gramineae/Poaceae

Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Pogg. "Broomsedge"

Andropogon gyrans Ashe var. *stenophyllus* (Hackel) Campbell "Broomsedge"

Andropogon ternarius Michaux "Broomsedge"

Andropogon virginicus L. "Broomsedge"

Aristida lanosa Muhlenb. ex Elliott "Three-awn grass"

Aristida purpurascens Poiret "Wire grass"

Aristida virgata Trin. "Three-awn grass"

Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Muhlenb. "Giant cane"

Axonopus affinis Chase "Carpet grass"

Briza minor L. "Quaking grass"

Bromus unioloides Kunth "Brome grass"

Cenchrus echinatus L. "Sandspur"

Cenchrus incertus M. Curtiss "Sandspur"

Cenchrus longispinus (Hackel) Fern. "Sandspur"

Cenchrus tribuloides L. "Sandspur"

Chasmanthium sessiliflorum (Poiret) Yates "Spikegrass"

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. "Bermuda grass"

Distichlis spicata (L.) Greene "Salt grass"

Echinochloa walteri (Pursh) Heller "Water grass"

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertner "Goose grass"

Elymus virginicus L. "Wild rye"

Eragrostis atrovirens (Desf.) Trin. ex Steudel "Love grass"

Eragrostis elliottii S. Wats. "Love grass"

Eremochloa ophiuroides (Munro) Hackel

Erianthus alopecuroides (L.) Elliott "Silver plumegrass"

Erianthus contortus Baldw. ex Elliott "Bent-awn plumegrass"

Erianthus giganteus (Walter) Muhlenb. "Giant plumegrass"

Eriochloa michauxii (Poiret) Hitchc. "Cup grass"

Eustachys petraea (Sw.) Desv. [*Chloris petraea* Sw.] "Finger grass"

Hydrochloa caroliniensis Beauv. "Hydrochloa"

Melica mutica Walter "Melic grass"

Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lam.) Trin. "Gulf Muhly"

Oplismenus hirtellus (L.) Beauv. "Wood grass"

Panicum amarum Elliott var. *amarulum* (Hitchc. & Chase) Palmer "Panic grass"

Panicum anceps Michaux var. *rhizomatum* (Hitchc. & Chase) Fern. "Panic grass"

Panicum angustifolium Elliott "Panic grass"

Panicum commutatum Schultes "Panic grass"

Panicum laxiflorum Lam. "Panic grass"

Panicum oligosanthos Schultes var. *oligosanthos* "Panic grass"

Panicum ovale Elliott var. *ovale* "Panic grass"

Panicum portoricense Desv. "Panic grass"

Panicum rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. *pubescens* (Vasey) Lelong "Panic grass"

Panicum rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. *rigidulum* "Panic grass"

Panicum verrucosum Muhlenb. "Panic grass"

Panicum virgatum L. "Switch grass"

Paspalum dilatatum Poiret "Dallis grass"

Paspalum floridanum Michaux "Paspalum"

Paspalum notatum Flugge var. *saurae* Parodi "Bahia grass"

Paspalum urvillei Steudel "Vasey grass"

Paspalum vaginatum Swartz "Knot grass"

Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf. "Rabbitfoot grass"

Sacciolepis striata (L.) Nash "Sacciolepis"

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michaux) Nash "Little bluestem"

- Setaria corrugata* (Elliott) Schultes "Foxtail grass"
Setaria geniculata (Lam.) Beauv. "Knotroot bristlegrass"
Setaria macrosperma (Scribner & Merr.) Schum. "Foxtail grass"
Setaria magna Grisebach "Giant foxtail"
Sorghastrum secundum (Elliott) Nash "Indian grass"
Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench [*S. vulgare* Pers.] "Milo"
Spartina alterniflora Loisel "Smooth cordgrass"
Spartina bakeri Merr. "Cordgrass"
Spartina patens (Aiton) Muhlenb. "Saltmeadow cordgrass"
Sphenopholis obtusata (Michaux) Scribner "Wedgegrass"
Sporobolus indicus (L.) R. Br. "Smut grass"
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kuntze "St. Augustine grass"
Stipa avenacea L. "Needle grass"
Tridens flavus (L.) Hitchc. "Purpletop"
Tripsacum dactyloides (L.) L. "Gamma grass"
Uniola paniculata L. "Sea oats"
Vulpia octoflora (Walter) Rydb. [*Festuca octoflora* Walter] "Vulpia"
Vulpia sciurea (Nutt.) Henr. [*Festuca sciurea* Nutt.] "Vulpia"

Hydrocharitaceae

- Limnobiium spongia* (Bosc) Steudel "Frog's bit"
Vallisneria americana Michaux "Eel grass"

Iridaceae

- Iris virginica* L. "Blue flag"
Sisyrinchium rosulatum Michaux "Blue-eyed grass"

Juncaceae

- Juncus acuminatus* Michaux "Rush"
Juncus bufonius L. "Toad rush"
Juncus dichotomus Elliott "Rush"
Juncus effusus L. "Soft rush"
Juncus elliotii Chapman "Rush"
Juncus marginatus Rostk. "Rush"
Juncus megacephalus M. Curtis "Rush"
Juncus roemerianus Scheele "Needle rush" "Black rush"
Juncus scirpoides Lam. "Rush"
Juncus tenuis Willd. "Path rush"

Lemnaceae

- Lemna minor* L. "Duckweed"
Lemna perpusilla Torrey "Duckweed"
Lemna trisulca L. "Duckweed"
Spirodela punctata (Meyer) Thoms. "Duckmeat"
Wolffia columbiana Karsten "Watermeal"
Wolffiella gladiata (Hegelm.) Hegelm. [*W. floridana* (J. D. Smith) Thoms.] "Mud-midget"

Liliaceae [includes Amaryllidaceae]

- Allium bivalve* (L.) Kuntze "False garlic"
Hypoxis micrantha Pollard "Yellow stargrass"

Orchidaceae

- Spiranthes grayi* Ames "Little ladies' tresses"

Palmae/Arecaceae

- Sabal palmetto* Lodd. ex Schultes "Cabbage palmetto"
Serenoa repens (Bartram) Small "Saw palmetto"

Pontederiaceae

- Pontederia cordata* L. "Pickerel weed"

Potamogetonaceae

- Potamogeton pusillus* L. "Pondweed"

Smilacaceae

- Smilax auriculata* Walter "Greenbrier"
Smilax bona-nox L. "Chinabrier"

Smilax glauca Walter "Wild sarsaparilla"

Smilax laurifolia L. "Bamboo-vine"

Typhaceae

Typha domingensis Pers. "Southern cat-tail"

Typha latifolia L. "Common cat-tail"

Xyricaceae

Xyris difformis Chapman var. *difformis* "Yellow-eyed grass"

Xyris jupicai Rich "Yellow-eyed grass"

Xyris platylepis Chapman "Yellow-eyed grass"

Xyris smalliana Nash "Yellow-eyed grass"

DICOTS/MAGNOLIOPSIDA

Amaranthaceae

Alternanthera philoxeroides (Martius) Griseb. "Alligator weed"

Froelichia floridana (Nutt.) Moq. "Cottonweed"

Anacardiaceae

Rhus copallina L. "Winged sumac"

Toxicodendron radicans (L.) Kuntze [*Rhus radicans* L.] "Poison ivy"

Annonaceae

Asimina parviflora (Michaux) Dunal "Dwarf pawpaw"

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex cassine L. "Dahoon"

Ilex opaca L. "American holly"

Ilex vomitoria Aiton "Yaupon"

Araliaceae

Aralia spinosa L. "Hercules club"

Asclepiadaceae

Asclepias lanceolata Walter "Milkweed"

Cynanchum angustifolium Pers. [*C. palustre* (Pursh) A. A. Heller] "Cynanchum"

Matelea gonocarpa (Walter) Shinnars "Angle pod"

Bataceae

Batis maritima L. "Saltwort"

Bignoniaceae

Bignonia capreolata L. "Cross vine"

Cabombaceae

Brasenia schreberi Gmelin "Water shield"

Cactaceae

Opuntia humifusa (Raf.) Raf. [*O. compressa* (Salisb.) Macbr.] "Prickly pear"

Opuntia pusilla (Haw.) Haw. "Cactus"

Caesalpiniaceae [Leguminosae, in part. See: Fabaceae & Mimosaceae]

Cassia nititans L. "Wild sensitive plant"

Cassia obtusifolia L. "Sicklepod"

Cassia occidentalis L. "Coffee weed"

Campanulaceae

Triodanus perfoliata (L.) Nieuwl. "Venus' looking-glass"

Wahlenbergia marginata (Thunb.) DC. "Wahlenbergia"

Caprifoliaceae

Lonicera sempervirens L. "Coral honeysuckle"

Caryophyllaceae

Paronychia baldwinii (Torrey & A. Gray) Fenzl [*P. riparia* Chapman] "Paronychia"

Sagina decumbens (L.) Torrey & A. Gray "Pearlwort"

Silene antirrhina L. "Sleepy catchfly"

Stellaria media (L.) Cyrillo "Common chickweed"

Ceratophyllaceae

Ceratophyllum muricatum Cham. "Hornwort"

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium ambrosioides L. "Mexican tea"

Salicornia bigelovii Torrey "Glasswort"

Salicornia virginica L. "Woody glasswort"

Salsola kali L. "Saltwort"

Cistaceae

Helianthemum carolinianum (Walter) Michaux "Frost weed"

Helianthemum corymbosum Michaux "Frost weed"

Compositae/Asteraceae

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L. "Ragweed"

Aster concolor L. "Aster"

Aster tenuifolius L. "Saltmarsh aster"

Baccharis angustifolia Michaux "False willow"

Baccharis halimifolia L. "Silverling"

Bidens cernua L. "Beggar ticks"

Borrchia frutescens (L.) DC. "Sea ox-eye Daisy"

Cirsium horridulum Michaux "Bristly thistle"

Cirsium nuttallii DC. "Thistle"

Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq. [*Erigeron canadensis* L.] "Horseweed"

Elephantopus nudatus Bertoloni "Elephant's foot"

Elephantopus tomentosus L. "Elephant's foot"

Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. "Fireweed"

Erigeron quercifolius Lam. "Oak-leaf fleabane"

Eupatorium anomalum Nash "Boneset"

Eupatorium capillifolium (Lam.) Small "Dog fennel"

Eupatorium jucundum Greene "Boneset"

Eupatorium leucolepis (DC.) Torrey & A. Gray "Boneset"

Euthamia tenuifolia (Pursh) Greene "Flat-top goldenrod"

Gnaphalium obtusifolium L. "Rabbit tobacco"

Gnaphalium purpureum L. [includes *G. falcatum* (Lam.) Torrey & A. Gray] "Cudweed"

Helianthus annuus L. "Common sunflower"

Hieracium gronovii L. "Hawkweed"

Iva frutescens L. "Marsh elder"

Iva imbricata Walter "Coastal marsh elder"

Krigia virginica (L.) Willd. "Dwarf dandelion"

Liatris elegans (Walter) Michaux "Blazing star"

Liatris graminifolia Willd. "Blazing star"

Melanthera nivea (L.) Small [*M. hastata* Michaux] "Square-stem daisy"

Mikania scandens (L.) Willd. "Climbing hempweed"

Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nutt. [*Heterotheca graminifolia* (Michaux) Shinn.] "Golden aster"

Pluchea foetida (L.) DC. "Stinking fleabane"

Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass. "Camphorweed"

Pluchea rosea Godfrey "Marsh fleabane"

Pterocaulon pycnostachyum (Michaux) Elliott "Black root"

Pyrhopappus carolinianus (Walter) DC. "False dandelion"

Solidago odora Aiton "Fragrant goldenrod"

Solidago sempervirens L. "Goldenrod"

Sonchus asper (L.) Hill "Sow thistle"

Verbesina occidentalis (L.) Walter "Crown beard"

Verbesina virginica L. "Tick seed"

Convolvulaceae

Calystegia sepium (L.) R. Br. "Hedge bindweed"

Cuscuta pentagona Engelm. "Dodder"

Ipomoea sagittata Poiret "Beach morning glory"

Cruciferae/Brassicaceae

Cardamine pensylvanica Muhlenb. ex Willd. "Bitter cress"

Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton "Tansy mustard"

Lepidium virginicum L. "Pepper grass"

Ericaceae

Lyonia lucida (Lam.) Koch "Fetter bush"

Vaccinium arboreum Marshall "Sparkleberry"

Vaccinium corymbosum L. "Highbush blueberry"

Euphorbiaceae

- Chamaesyce hyssopifolia* (L.) Small [*Euphorbia maculata* L.] "Spurge"
Cnidioscolus stimulosus (Michaux) Engelm. & A. Gray "Risky tread softly"
Croton punctatus Jacq. "Beach tea"
Euphorbia heterophylla L. "Painted leaf"
Stillingia sylvatica Garden "Queen's root"

Fabaceae/Leguminosae [Sec: Mimosaceae and Caesalpiniaceae]

- Centrosema virginianum* (L.) Benth. "Butterfly pea"
Crotalaria rotundifolia (Walter) Gmelin [includes *C. angulata* Miller] "Rabbit bells"
Erythrina herbacea L. "Coral bean"
Galactia elliottii Nutt. "Milk pea"
Galactia macreei M. Curtis "Milk pea"
Indigofera caroliniana Miller "Indigo plant"
Lespedeza hirta (L.) Hornemann "Bush clover"
Robinia psuedoacacia L. "Black locust"
Tephrosia floridana (F. G. Dietr.) C. E. Wood "Hoary pea"
Trifolium carolinianum Michaux "Yellow clover"
Vicia acutifolia Elliott "Sand vetch"
Vicia caroliniana Walter "Carolina vetch"
Wisteria sinensis (Sims) Sweet "Wisteria"

Fagaceae

- Quercus alba* L. "White oak"
Quercus austrina Small [*Q. sinuata* Walter] "Bluff white oak"
Quercus falcata Michaux "Spanish oak" "Southern red oak"
Quercus geminata Small [included in *Q. virginiana* by some] "Sand live oak"
Quercus hemisphaerica Bartram "Sand laurel oak"
Quercus nigra L. "Water oak"
Quercus virginiana Miller "Live oak"

Gentianaceae

- Sabatia stellaris* Pursh "Marsh pink"

Guttiferae/Hypericaceae

- Ascyrum hypericoides* L. [*Hypericum hypericoides* (L.) Crantz] "St. Andrew's cross"
Hypericum cistifolium Lam. "St. John's wort"
Hypericum gentianoides (L.) Britton, Sterns, and Pogg. "Pineweed"

Hamamelidaceae

- Liquidambar styraciflua* L. "Sweet gum"

Hippocastanaceae

- Aesculus pavia* L. "Red buckeye"

Juglandaceae

- Carya glabra* (Miller) Sweet "Pignut"
Carya ovalis (Wang.) Sargent "Small pignut"

Labiatae/Lamiaceae

- Salvia azurea* Lam. "Blue sage"
Salvia coccinea Buchoz ex Etting "Tropical sage"
Salvia lyrata L. "Lyre-leaf sage"
Teucrium canadense L. "American germander"
Trichostema dichotomum L. "Blue curls"

Lauraceae

- Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl "Camphor tree"
Persea borbonia (L.) Sprengel "Red bay"
Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees "Sassafras"

Lentibulariaceae

- Utricularia gibba* L. "Bladderwort"
Utricularia inflata Walter "Bladderwort"
Utricularia juncea Vahl "Bladderwort"

Loganiaceae

- Gelsemium sempervirens* (L.) Aiton f. "Yellow jessamine"
Polypremum procumbens L. "Polypremum"

Loranthaceae

Phoradendron flavescens (Pursh) Nutt. [*P. serotinum* Raf.] M. C. Johnst.] "Mistletoe"

Lythraceae

Decodon verticillatus (L.) Elliott "Swamp loosestrife"

Rotala ramosior (L.) Koehne "Toothcup"

Magnoliaceae

Magnolia grandiflora L. "Southern magnolia"

Malvaceae

Hibiscus moscheutos L. "Rose mallow"

Kosteletskyia virginica (L.) Presl "Saltmarsh mallow"

Melastomataceae

Rhexia mariana L. "Meadow beauty"

Meliaceae

Melia azedarach L. "China berry"

Mimosaceae [Leguminosae in part. See: Fabaceae & Caesalpiniaceae]

Acacia farnesiana Willd. "Acacia"

Schrankia microphylla (Dryand) Macbr. "Sensitive brier"

Moraceae

Morus alba L. "Mulberry"

Morus rubra L. "Red mulberry"

Myricaceae

Myrica cerifera L. "Wax myrtle"

Nelumbonaceae

Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers. "Yellow nelumbo"

Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaea odorata Aiton "Water lily"

Nyssaceae

Nyssa sylvatica Marsh. "Black gum"

Oleaceae

Forestiera segregata (Jacq.) Krug. & Urban "Swamp privet"

Osmanthus americanus (L.) A. Gray "Devil wood"

Onagraceae

Ludwigia leptocarpa (Nutt.) Hara "Seedbox"

Ludwigia maritima Harper "Seedbox"

Ludwigia palustris (L.) Elliott "Marsh purslane"

Oenothera humifusa Nutt. "Seaside evening primrose"

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis corniculata L. "Creeping lady's sorrel"

Oxalis stricta L. "Yellow wood sorrel"

Phytolaccaceae

Phytolacca americana L. "Pokeweed"

Plantaginaceae

Plantago virginica L. "Pale-seeded plantain"

Platanaceae

Platanus occidentalis L. "Sycamore"

Plumbaginaceae

Limonium carolinianum (Walter) Britton "Sea lavender"

Polygonaceae

Polygonum hydropiperoides Michaux "Smartweed"

Polygonum punctatum Elliott "Water smartweed"

Primulaceae

Samolus valerandi L. ssp. *parviflorus* (Raf.) Hulten "Water pimpernel"

Ranunculaceae

Clematis ligusticifolia Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray "Clematis"

Rosaceae

Prunus caroliniana Aiton "Carolina cherry laurel"

Prunus serotina Ehrhart "Black cherry"

Pyrus communis L. "Pear"

Rubus betulifolius Small "Blackberry"

Rubiaceae

- Cephalanthus occidentalis* L. "Buttonbush"
Dioda teres Walter "Poor Joe"
Galium hispidulum Michaux "Bedstraw"
Galium tinctorium L. "Dye bedstraw"
Houstonia procumbens (Gmelin) Standley "Beach houstonia"
Mitchella repens L. "Partridge berry"
Oldenlandia uniflora L. "Oldenlandia"

Rutaceae

- Citrus aurantium* L. "Sour orange"
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis L. "Hercules' club"

Salicaceae

- Salix nigra* Marshall "Black willow"

Sapindaceae

- Sapindus saponaria* L. var. *drummondii* (Hook. & Arn.) L. Benson [*S. marginatus* Willd.] "Soapberry"

Saururaceae

- Saururus cernuus* L. "Lizard's tail"

Scrophulariaceae

- Agalinis purpurea* (L.) Pennell "Gerardia"
Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell "Water hyssop"
Gratiola virginiana (L.) "Hedge hyssop"
Linaria canadensis (L.) Dum.-Cours. "Old field toad flax"
Lindernia anagallidea (Michaux) Pennell "False pimpernel"
Micranthemum umbrosum (J. Gmelin) S. F. Blake "Micranthemum"
Verbascum thaspus L. "Woolly mullein"
Veronica arvensis L. "Speedwell"

Solanaceae

- Solanum carolinense* L. "Carolina horse nettle"

Symplocaceae

- Symplocos tinctoria* (L.) L'Her "Horse sugar"

Umbelliferae/Apiaceae

- Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban "Centella"
Hydrocotyle bonariensis Lam. "Water pennywort"
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides L. f. "Water pennywort"
Hydrocotyle umbellata L. "Water pennywort"
Spermolepis divaricata (Walter) Raf. "Spermolepis"

Urticaceae

- Boehmeria cylindrica* (L.) Sw. "False nettle"

Verbenaceae

- Callicarpa americana* L. "Beauty berry"
Lantana camara L. "Lantana"
Verbena scabra Vahl. "Vervain"

Violaceae

- Viola lanceolata* L. "Bog white violet"

Vitaceae

- Ampelopsis arborea* (L.) Koehne "Pepper vine"
Ampelopsis cordata Michaux "Raccoon grape"
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planchon "Virginia creeper"
Vitis aestivalis Michaux "Summer grape"
Vitis cinerea Engelm. ex Millardet var. *floridana* Munson "Currant grape"
Vitis rotundifolia Michaux "Muscadine"
Vitis vulpina L. "Frost grape"

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